### A NATURAL PRODUCT

Mr. John Wanamaker Discusses the Department Store

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Says There is No Basis for Criticism of the Big Shops.

RETAIL PRICES LOWERED

Mr. John Wanamaker today testified b fere the industrial commission on the sub-ject of department stores. He claimed that these stores were beneficial to society, hav ing a substantial economic and moral basis for their existence.

"It is," he continued, "a natural product alved from conditions that exist as a resu., of fixed trade laws. Cheaper capital, better transportation, more rapid communication make the modern retail store posnatural and useful; therefore in with the command of capital finds opportunity in these conditions which are in harwith the irresistible determination producer to meet the consumer di-"thy, and of merchandise to find distribuion along the lines of least resistance. Economy in the expenditure of money, time and effort measure department store suc-cess. Just in preportion as these ends are reached is it popular, powerful and pros-

#### Retail Prices Lowered.

He contended that the effect of the cretion of these stores had been to reducretail prices. In support of this statement he asserted that upon American dry goods generally the retailer's percentage of profis has been reduced one-half during the wooden, silk and cotton fabrics. The total percentage of reduction in prices to the consumer could not be stated owing to the varying standards of qualities and tastes and improvements in manufactures, but Mr. Wanamaker believed that the consumer saves the entire reduction in the retailer's profit. st twenty years. This was also true upon

#### Saving in Household Wares.

In some articles definite comparisons prices were made, as follows: Kitchen igate ware is now retailed at less than ne-half the prices of 1880. Prices of some den ware articles for domestic use have fallen 80 per cent in fifteen years. Many housekeeping articles manufactured metal, wood and wire have been reduc-10 per cent in twenty years. The causes reductions in consuming costs are, id, various, but prominent. Among are the power of the large retailer to be aper and sell for reduced rates of

ndard patterns of French china dinner Hed at 25 per cent less than the prices ten years since. This reduction was, s thought, to be credited entirely to the fluence of the modern retail store. It could also be stated that the profits the great retail stores vary from 3 to 6 per cent on the dollar of business done. Thus it was manifest that the modern retail merchant is giving public service at a rate of profit so small as to be merely a

#### Consumption Stimulated.

Wanamaker also argued that reduces prices stimulate consumption and increase employment. More labor was required for production, transportation and distribution The public service was the sole basic conof the growth of the retail business The variety of articles dealt in was such that it was impossible to form combina-tions and trusts in the retail business. It was much the same as the journalistic and other learned professions.

The only advantage of the large store over the small was to be found in the su-

over the small was to be found in the su-periority of its service. It was also true that generally the employe in a large store was better off than the proprietor of a small store. Some of them were paid \$5,000 a year, and many \$2,000.

### Effect on Small Shops

Speaking of the effect of combination store on small shopkeepers, he said it could not be denied that one of the effects of the but stores had been to retire from business small retailers, but he contended that while this was true, the interests of these few people were not to be compared with the interests of the mass of the people. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that even uterests of the mass of the people. More-ver, it must be borne in mind that even before the department stores came into ex-istence 4 per cent of those who went into

business failed. The wholesale stores and jobbers were also greatly affected by the fact that the large stores deal directly with the manufacturer, but this, on the other hand, was a great benefit to the manufacturer. He classified the present large city store as merely an enlargement of the general crossroads country store, and the greatest advantage found in them was that they eliminated adventurers and speculators from the business. Do not the larger retallers often make

.of buying up bankrupt stocks

### No Basis for Criticism

"If they do they are children merchants r idiots," the witness replied. He went on to say that he had been of this class until within ten or twelve years ago, but he had changed his methods in recent years. He had discovered that the people did not want debris, such as bankrup stocks are. The great demand was for new things, and often goods were considered old which had not been on the shelves for more than thirty days. He also argued that the properly conducted store was a university, educating the employe, not only in writing, spelling, &c., but in morals. Men were often discharged for lying to Summing up, Mr. Wanamaker concluded

that there was no basis for the hue and cry against the big stores, and that the only basis for such criticism was found in the misfortunes of the complainers.

#### Abandoned Manufacturing.

Mr. Wanamaker said that when he had first gone into business he had thought well to do his own manufacturing, but he had abandoned the idea, finding it preferable to be able to go into the open market. In this connection the witness took oc-casion to say that the worst blow that the

carpet business of Philadelphia had ever received was when the high tariff was put upon carpets, shutting out foreign goods.

The result was over home production. The result was over home production. Much of manufactured goods was sold in the large stores, but the loss did not fall upon the stores. He did not believe in selling goods at less than cost as a mere balt, and expressed the opinion that the store which followed this practice expected to make up the loss on some other article where the advance would not be suspected. Referring to the advance made by the American manufacturers in making woolens, Mr. Wanamaker said: "We don't need the French longer in this work. France

the French longer in this work. Francis go to war with England if she so we would not miss her. ow about England? would rather go to the Paris exposi-

ion than to go to war with England. I ion too fond of Joe Chamberiain, who is toing so much talking these days."

In the large stores the purchaser of large quantities had no advantage over the buyer of a small quantity. The mall-order busi-ness had not been found profitable. He considered women quite as useful as men in many places in large according considered women quite as useful as men in many places in large stores. In some instances women employes were paid as high as \$5,000.

#### Philadelphia His First Love. "Don't ask me about the New York busi-

said Mr. Wanamaker, after speaking of the extent of his interests in Phila-delphia, "for I am a Philadelphian and Philadelphia is my first love."

He went on to say that the New York people did not stop in business hours to take a nap, and that they came in, bought what they wanted and went out.

In reply to a question, the witness said that he believed the fixing of a gold basis that he believed the fixing of a gold basis that he believed the fixing of a gold basis that he believed the fixing of a gold basis that he believed the fixing of the country and the for the finances of the country and the proper regulation of the tariff so that it would stay regulated would mark a step

of progress in the interest of the business of the country. He also thought the trusts should be regulated. President, ex-officio, Rev. Geo. E. Mayd-well; president, J. Finney Engle; first vice

### PLACED IN A VAULT.

Body of Horton Deposited in Con-gressional Cemetery.

The body of George W. Horton, who paid he death penalty at the District jail yesterday for the murder of Jane Nicholson, was placed in a vault at Congressional cemetery this afternoon. It is not yet known when the body will be buried. Funeral serdees were held at the undertaking estab lishment of Boteler & Scott, where the body was taken yesterday soon after the execution. The four spiritual advisers of the condemned man were present to participate in the ceremonies. Only a few rela-tives and intimate friends of the family

the casket should contain no trimmings except the handles, and her wish was com-piled with. A large floral pillow, with the inscription "At Rest" in immortelles rested n the casket, and on a card attached to e offering was written: "From an affect

It was Mrs. Horton's intention yesterday have the body removed to her ! 707 7th street southeast, after the embalm-ing was completed, but as she wanted to avoid excitement she took the advice friends, and allowed it to remain at the ndertaking establishment.

Last night and this morning crowds of people visited the undertaker's place of business and the home of Mrs. Horton, hoping to get a glimpse of the dead man's face. At the undertaking establishment it was necessary to keep a man at the doot intil the place was finally closed for the

night.

Only a few persons were admitted. Mrs. Horton objected to the body being on exhibition to the public, and those who were attracted by curiosity were not gratified. Only relatives of the deceased and members of the police force were permitted to view the remains without a note from the widow. To a few personal friends she gave notes.

Considerable trouble was experienced in Considerable trouble was experienced in keeping people out of the office of the undertaker. A number of women who called insisted that they had a right to see the body, and one woman came near creating a scene in endeavoring to push aside the man who was on duty at the door. The ceremonies this afternoon at the undertaking 'establishment were brief, and short services were also conducted at the hort services were also conducted at the emetery. Four intimate friends of the cemetery. Four intimate friends of the family acted as pallbearers. They were Dr. Stratton, Mr. Ellus, James Bruce and Henry Eaton. Mrs. Horton and a few of her relatives followed the body to the cem-

### TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

#### Hearing Before the Assistant Attor-

Col. J. C. Boyd, assistant attorney genral, gave a hearing today to John A. Garver and others, representing a committee of the Bankers' Association, and John J. McCook, representing the Wells Fargo Express Company, and Charles Steel of the Adams Express Company, on the question of the taxability of express companies as brokers under the war revenue act. This ) the new department question has been before the commissioner of internal revenue for some months, the benkers claiming that the express panies not only do a large business in do-mestic exchange, but also in foreign ex-change, and under the wording of the war revenue act are clearly liable to a tax of \$50 a year as brokers.

Son a year as brokers.

Some time ago Commissioner Wilson rendered a decision, in which he held that express companies engaged in the business of buying and selling foreign coin were subject to the tax. The question of their liability, however, for issuing foreign remittance checks, travelers' checks, cable transfers of money or domestic exchange transfers of money or domestic exchang-was not decided, and the whole matter was referred to the Attorney General for

### ARMY PROMOTIONS RESULTING.

#### Effect of the Advancement of Cols.

The appointment of Col. E. R. Kellogg, 6th Infantry, and Col. G. S. Carpenter, 18th Infantry, as brigadier generals of regulars will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles Minor, 6th Infantry, to be colonel of the 6th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 4th Infantry, to be colonel of the 18th Infantry. Other promotions will result in the lower grades and Mais. Charles L. Davis, 11th Infantry, and Frank B. Ba'dwin, 3d Infantry, will be made lieuten-

The retirement of Lieut, Col. Robert

### CHOICE OF LEADERS.

#### District Organizations Elect Officers for Ensuing Terms.

Brightwood Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., at is stated convocation December 6, elected the following officers for the ensuing year Angus Lamond, E. H. P.; F. J. Lung, king; C. C. Lamond, scribe; Abram Frey (re-elected), secretary; G. W. Ballock (retreasurer. The proxies to the Grand Chapter (appointed) are H. Yost, jr., Thos. Calver and A. V. Parsons.

The officers-elect were duly installed by R. E. G. Scribe A. Frev.

The following are the new officers of Waugh Chapter, No. 205, Epworth League

### BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona-fide one. It is easily possible for a news-

paper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands which are returnable, and which are, in fact, returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

### Circulation of The "Evening Star."

ATURDAY, December 2, 1899	37.90
fonday, December 4, 1899	31,688
UESDAY, December 5, 1899	35,996
VEDNESDAY, December 6, 1899	31,399
HURSDAY, December 7, 1899	
RIDAY, December 8, 1899	31,68
Total	200,000
nily average	33 33

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, December 8, 1809 that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed for valuable consideration, to bona-fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON. Cashler Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this ninth day of December, A. D. 1899.

GRENVILLE A. WHITAKER. Notary Public, D. C.

# MR. ROBERTS' PLEA

nt, George S. Gibson; second nt, Mrs. M. M. Mitchell ( president, Mrs. M. M. Mitchell (infinite term); third vice president, Mrs. C. F. Wood; fourth vice president, James A. Edgar; secretary, Jessie Croney (second term); treasurer, J. Walter Jett; librarian, Ralph Stocker. Committee. NEW EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Bill to Create a Secretary of Com-merce and Manufactures. DELIVERS

Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in the House to establish the department of commerce and manufactures, as an additional executive department at Washington. The head of the department, at \$8,000 a year, shall have a seat in the cabinet, and there shall be an assistant secretary, at \$4,000 a year, with a chief clerk, and such other clerical assistants as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

The department of commerce and manufactures shall have general jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce of the United States, except in so far as relates to the collection of the revenue and the administration of the customs and internal revenue laws; it shall also have jurisdiction over all matters relating to manrisdiction over all matters relating to manufacturing interests of the United States, including the extension of foreign markets for the same, and the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign countries; and the secretary of commerce and manufactures shall have and perform all'the duties now incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the trade and commerce of the United States, whether the of the United States, whether the same be upon land or water.

The several bureaus of the Department of

the Treasury known as the life-saving serthe Ireasury known as the ine-saving service, the light house board, the marine hospital service, the bureau of steamboat inspection, the bureau of navigation, the United States coast and geodetic survey, together with the bureau of statistics, shall be transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the department of commerce and manufactures, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the secretary of that department; the bureau of statistics of the Department of State shall be transferred from that department to the department of commerce and manufactures, and consolidated with the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department; and there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, one chief of the bureau of statistics of commerce and manufactures where order is a statistic of commerce and manufactures. vice, the light house board, the marine hos chief of the bureau of statistics of commerce and manufactures, who shall perforn all the duties now imposed by law upon the chiefs of the two bureaus' of statistics, which shail be consolidated, together with such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by Congress or the secretary of the department of commerce and manufactures, including the preparation of reports upon the progress, conditions, circumstances and statistics of trade and commerce within the United States and between the United States and all foreign countries.

The consular bureau of the Department of State and the several consular officers of the federal government, including consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, their deputies, cierks, and all other officers of the government resident in foreign countries and charged with the duty of facilitating and promoting the commerce of the United States, shall be transferred to the new denartment. The consular bureau of the Department

#### WARNED AGAINST KURTZ.

## Democratic Legislators in Ohio Re-ceive Circular Letters.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 9.-Demo

cratic legislators throughout Ohio found in their mail this morning circular letters urging them not to enter into a league with the Kurtz republicans to attempt to control the Ohio legislature as against the Hanna organization. The letters state that the democrats must stand together this year if they hope to present a united front in 1900. The letter accuses emissaries of Mr. Kurtz of traveling over the country, trying to get democratic members in lin for the combine, and says that the only way the Kurtz people could be induced to combine would be on a plan which gave them the best end of the bargain. The letter is inspired by James Ross and Allen O. Myers. Myers and Ross claim that making their appeal to democratic leg lators they are voicing the sentime John R. McLean.

### THE YEARLY ESTIMATES.

#### Appropriations Compared With What Will Be Needed.

Messrs. Courts and Cleaves, clerks, respectively, of the House and Senate appropriations committees have prepared a statement comparing the estimates of the appropriations to be made for 1901 with the appropriations made for 1900 and with the estimates for the latter year. The table shows that the total cost of

operating the government for the year 1901, than for the year 1900. This is exclusive tions that may have to be provided for. The total estimated expenses for 1901 are \$738,855,248.78. As the total estimated revenues for that year are \$667,773,253.92, the sive of deficiencies and miscellaneous," and \$18,081,994.86, exclusive of the requirements of the sinking fund, which amount \$53,000,000. The figures in detail are

TOHOWS.		
Title of bill.	Regular annual estimates, 1901.	Regular annua appropriations 1900.
Agriculture	\$4,306,257.00	\$3,726,022.0
Army	127,712,133.55	80,430,204.0
Diplomatic & con-	STATE STATE STATE OF THE STATE	
sular	1.895,848,76	1.714.533.7
District of Colum-		
bia (b)	7,657,773,31	6,834,535.7
Fortification	11,728,938.00	4.909,902.0
Indian	6.800,526.52	7,504,775.8
Legislative, &c	25,019,269,91	23,410,840,7
Military Academy.	702,292,99	575,774.4
Navy	74.245,509.15	48.099,969,5
Pension	145,230,230,00	145,233,830,6
Post Office (c)	110,777,800,00	105,634,138,7
River and harbor	19,993,741,31	16,091,841.9
Sundry civil	70,072,708.28	48,385,930.8
Total comber on		-

\$606,143,028.78 \$192,552,299.79

132,712,220.00 128,678,220.00

Total regular and permanent annual appropriations ...... \$738,855,248.78 \$621,230,519.79 The Disappearance of Capt. Waring.

The War Department is still in ignorance of the whereabout of Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Infantry. That officer is now eligi-ble to promotion to a majority, by reason of the vacancles created by the numero etirements in the army. Diligent search for him has been made by the authorities but without avail. It is surmised that some disaster has befallen the officer, who me disaster has beamen the officer, who prior to his disappearance was recovering from an attack of typhoid fever and the shock caused by the sudden death of Mrs. Waring. Owing to the fact that Capt. Waring has not been found, the advancement of many officers, junior to him, has been interrupted.

### Lieut. Brumby's Illness.

Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, the flag lieutenant to Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila, is lying critically ill of typhoid fever at the Garfield Hospital. He is suffering from a fever contracted as a result at the hospital for about two weeks. Dr. P. M. Rixey, the attending physician, reports his condition to be as favorable as can be expected at the present stage of typhoid fever. of his long stay in the tropics and has be

### Columbian Wheelmen.

The Columbian Wheelmen took a short run last Sunday over the turnpike between Washington and Bultimore. The start was made at 10 o'clock from the Hotel Regent with the following members in line: Capt. Ed. S. Byrnes, Lieuts. William F. Maher Ed. S. Byrnes, Lieuts. William F. Maher and Waiter H. Close; R. C. Williams, William Werner, Howard Fisk, William H. Lewis, Ray Cogswell, J. H. Strickland and W. H. Bolden. On the return trip a "scorching contest" was inaugurated from Hyattsville to Washington, narrówing down to a race at a 2:30 clip.

A well-attended meeting of the club was held Monday night at the Regent Hotel. Several applications for membership were acted upon, while a number were laid over for action at the next. Several applications for membership were acted upon, while a number were laid over for action at the next meeting. The subject of a road race to be given annually for club members only, was discussed at length, but no definite action was taken.

Demurs to Jurisdiction of the Tayler

A LONG ARGUMENT

Future Meetings Will Be Open to the Public.

MR. TAYLER'S CHARGES

The consideration of the case of Mr. Rob erts of Utah was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning by the House investigating committee, Mr. Roberts being present to plea to certain specific interrogatories which had been framed. The proceedings centinued to be behind closed doors.

Mr. Roberts was first asked if he con

ceded the existence of the court record wherein he pleaded guilty in 1889 under the Edmunds-Tucker law. This he conceded. He was next asked whether since 1890 he had married plural wives, and had lived with them since that time as wives. To the whole of this charge Mr. Robert pleaded not guilty, and then demurred to

the jurisdiction of the committee.

Two Hours' Argument. Mr. Roberts argued these points for nearly two hours, referring to law books and answering queries. It was a legal con troversy throughout, the facts not being gone into at length. Mr. Roberts concluded by asking that his prima facte right to a seat be at once considered, as the present status denied to a sovereign state represen-tation in the House at a time when inju-rious legislation affecting that state might take place. Meeting to Be Public.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roberts' state ment the committee held an executive session and then adjourned until 2 p.m. The chairman announced that subsequent meetings would be open, and publicity also was ings would be open, and publicity also was given to the official stenographers' reports of the morning's proceedings. These showed that Mr. Tayler (Ohio) had submitted the interrogatories. In the course of these Mr. Tayler said: "Charges are made that you were convicted in 1889 of unlawful co-habitation, and that since then you have been guilty of the same offense; that some years ago you contracted class!

nabilation, and that since then you have been guilty of the same offense; that some years ago you contracted plural marriages and ever since them have maintained polygamous relations with these wives."

Mr. Tayler also stated, as a basis for the inquiry: "One of the material facts to be ascertained is as to whether or not you contracted as early as 1887 plural marriages, and have maintained ever since polygamous relations with these plural wives. The compattee instructs me to say that if you wish to make any statement about this or any other matter which is charged you may do so in your own way."

Mr. Roberts was also shown the affidavits on file, on which the foregoing inquiries were made. His answer was as follows: "First. Roberts concedes the fact established by the records of the third United States Judicial district court in and for the territory of Etah, submitted for his inspection, to wit: That in 1889, in the territory of Utah, he pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor charged against him of unlawful cohabitation.

"Second In" the Metalization was provided to the contraction of the contraction

misdemeanor charged against him of un-lawful cohabitration.

"Second. In the restimony submitted it nowhere appears that there is any affidavit or other testimenty offered before the com-mittee that Roberts, about 1887, or pre-vious to October, 1890, or since, contracted plural marriages, further than may be in-ferred from his confession to the misde-meanor of unlawful cohabitation in 1889, as set out in the court records, and therefore on that point; he enters no plea because there is no charge or testimony alleging it.

"Third. In the papers submitted which are supposed to sustain the loose and ir regular charges against Roberts, it no where appears that there is any affidavi or other testimony that Roberts, either be fore or since 1890, contracted plural mar riages; but as to the thuniry of the com mittee on this subject, he specifically de nies that since October, 1890, he has con

nies that since October, 1806, he has con-tracted any plural marriages.
"Fourth. To the charge that ever since 1880, when Roberts pleaded guilty to un-lawful cohabitation in the tien territory of Utah, that he has lived in polygamous re-lations, in violation of law, he pleads not guilty.

"Demur.
"Roberts demurs to the proceedings stituted ground that:

"First. The committee has no jurisdiction over me to try me for the alleged defense or the offense charged.

"Scond. Roberts further demurs to the

operating the government for the year 1901.

see estimated, will be \$117.624,728.29 more than for the year 1900. This is exclusive upon the ground that said agners and are are upon the ground that said papers and evidence do not state facts sufficient to constitute a charge against me that is in anyway regular, or tenable, or sufficient to deprive me of my prima facie right to take the oath of office and oocupy the seat in the House of Representatives to which I have been duly and legally elected, and which election and right is not contested. "Third That said papers and evidence are ambiguous, unintelligible and incompetent, and of such a character as to make the same not worthy to be considered by the committee; and I ask that my prima the committee; and I ask that my primy facie right to my seat be now considered.

First Open Session The first open session of the Roberts committee was held late this afternoon. On the committee being called to order at 2:15 o'clock contention began.

The chairman invited some one repre senting the delegation protesting against Roberts to state to the committee the method by which they proposed to sustain their charges against Roberts.

#### Attack on Schroeder. Mr. Schroeder, representing the delega-tion of Utah gentiles, then addressed the

chair. Instantly Mr. Roberts arose in his place and said that whether Mr. Schroeder appeared as counsel or as witness, he pro tested against his appearance before th committee on the grounds that he was not worthy of the confidence of the committee he (Roberts) would undertake to prove the committee by presenting a transcript om the records of the supreme court of

from the records of the supreme court of Utah.

The chairman replied to this that Mr. Schroeder appeared neither as atterney nor as a witness, but merely to inform the committee where evidence in support of charges made could be found.

Mr. Roberts said that he protested against his appearing in any canacity before the

Mr. Roberts said that he protested ag its appearing in any capacity befor Mr. Schroeder was permitted to appear, and suggested to the committee the names of witnesses—among them the family of Mr. Roberts.

TEHAUNTEPEC RAILWAY LEASED. British Syndicate Gets the Property

for Fifty Years. LONDON, December 9.—The Westminster Gazette says Sir Westman Dickinson Pear on, M. P. for Colchester, and head of the firm of S. Pearson and Son, Limited, contractors for public works, has completed negotiations with the Mexican government to take over the Isthmus of Tehauntepec railroad on a fifty-year lease. It is said that he will reconstruct the railroad and construct a harbors at either end. The harbors are to cost \$10.000,000.

### REPLY TO ROBERTS' APPEAL.

Anti-Mormon Delegation Dec That Utah Has Broken Faith. Declare A delegation representing the Gentiles of Utah have issued a reply to the statement by Mr. Roberts in defense of his right to a seat in the House.

After disputing all the points made by Mr. Roberts in his own defense, it is asserted that Mr. Roberts is "now a fugitive from justice in Salt Lake county on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and in Cavis county, Utsh, where resides one of his polygamous wives with her lilegitimate twins, born August 11, 1897, a charge of adultery (a felony under the laws of Utah) has been for two months: pigeon-holed by a Mormon prosecuting attorney."

The reply cites evidence of a compact agreed to by Utah to prohibit polygamy.

# "As evidence that this compact has been broken," the reply says, "we point to the

broken," the reply says, "we point to the following:
"First—That in Utah 1,000 illegitimate children have been born to polygamous wives since stolehood.
"Second—That about two thousand polygamous households now exist in Utah and that the attempt to secure a punishment of these offenders is denounced by the majority, as we believe, of Utah's citizens.
"Third—That the circumstantial evidence unmistakably points to the existence of new wives in polygamous households, the most conspicuous examples of which are the cases of Apostles Abraham H. Cannon, John W. Taylor and Apostle Teudale, in at least the first of which the church organ of the dominant church refuses to deny the marriage and the new polygamous deny the marriage and the new polygamous wife is employed as teacher in a church

wife is employed as teacher in a church academy.

"Fourth—That the very men who interpreted the manifesto of 1800 to prohibit unlawful cohabitation with prior acquired wives now publicly justify its continuance.

"Fifth—That most of the same men who in a petition for amnesty pledged their sacred honor for the obedience of the law by their people are now by example and precept encouraging to commission of the crime of unlawful cohabitation.

"Sixth—As a further evidence of this bad faith, we call attention to the fact that men holding high church office have pleaded guility to the crime of unlawful cohabitation before the state courts without having their church standing affected, even in some cases having their fines paid by sympathetic friends.

thetic friends.
"Seventh—All this is by necessary impli "Seventh—All this is by necessary impli-cation indorsed by a majority of Utah's people in the election of Brigham H. Rob-erts, who, during his campaign for elec-tion was publicly charged with being a yiolator of the laws, as evidenced by his

legitimate progeny, and, in spite of these indenied charges, he was elected by an verwhelming majority.
"That Mr. Roberts himself understood that compact to mean the discontinuance of unlawful cohabitation, we point to his registration oath of 1895, in which he swore

t to be his intention to obey the law pro-libiting unlawful cohabitation." The reply is signed by T. C. Iliff, Salt Lake; G. W. Martin, Manti, Utah; C. M. Owen, Salt Lake; J. M. Coombs, Brigham City, Utah; A. T. Schroeder, Salt Lake.

#### PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

#### Rules That Should Be Observed to

The indications at the city post office ar hat an unusually heavy business will be transacted during the holidays in the trans mission of packages by mail, due unquestionably to the prosperous condition of affairs in the capital city, as well as in other parts of the country. The postmas ter, Gen. Merritt, therefore calls attention to the fact that in order to prevent delay in the dispatch of matter the senders of should observe the following rules:

First-Valuable packages, either of cooks or merchandise, should be registered. Second-Every package should be plainly ddressed, and should bear the name and address of the sender in the upper leftand corner of the superscription face of the wrapper, unless the sender has some eason for not wishing to have his name

reason for not wishing to have his name appear.

Third—The package should be securely put up. If it contains fragile articles, they should be packed with raw cotton or some substance that will protect them from damage. Photographs or other pictures, or articles of paper or cardboard, should be protected by thin wooden boards.

Fourth—Postage should be prepaid in full—One cent an ounce for merchandise, and one cent for every two ounces for books or other matter wholly in print—each class of matter to be so put up as to be easily examined at the post office, if that should be deemed necessary. In addition to the postage, the registry fee should be prepaid—eight cents.

eight cents.
Fifth-Matter should be mailed as soon as possible, otherwise there may be delay in its dispatch, owing to the large accu-mulation at the post office in the three or four days prior to Christmas or New Year

day.

Sixth—if it is not convenient to bring matter to the main office it may be registered or mailed at any of the branch offices, or at the numerous postal substations throughout the city.

#### No Tidings of Missing Steamer. BUFFALO, N. Y., December 9 .- No tid-

ngs from the Canadian steamer Niagara supposed to have foundered in Lake Erie in the gale of Tuesday with a crew of six-teen men, have been received today. Divorce Granted.

#### A decree was signed today by Justice Barnard in Equity Court No. 2 granting John J. Johnson a divorce from Josie E. Johnson, by reason of infidelity on the part of the latter.

Their Condition Improving. The condition of Lieut. Hollinberger and oliceman Henry, both of the fourth preclnct, and each of whom was yesterday thought to be dying, was today reported

as much improved, and nopes are how en-tertained that they will recover.

In the case of Lleut, Hollinberger the hemorrhage of the nose has entirely ceased, but it is still regarded as necessary to keep Mr. Henry under the influence of opiates.

### Personal Mention.

Gen. Miles has gone to New York for a few days. Mr. Forest P. Tralles has gone to St Louis, where he will assume a position in the United States steamboat inspection ser-

Count J. de Litchdevelde, the Belgian ninister, was a passenger on the Red Star teamer Friesland, which sailed for Ant-Wednesday. Adelbert S. Hay, the newly appointed consul at Pretorla, sailed for Southampton Wednesday on the St. Louis.

### Clause Concerning Children.

The will of the late James Sullivan of 701 4th street was filed this afternoon for probate. The estate of the testator is left to his wife, Nellie Sullivan, for life, and she is named executrix. The will contains the following statement:

"If any of my children should become isobedient I give full consent to my with cut off the offending member with \$500.

### Services by an Evangelist.

Special services are being held at the Central Union Mission, conducted by J. W. Lee, an evangelist, who has labored with acceptability in other cities. Mr. Lee gives Bible readings daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock and conducts evangelistic services every evening in the auditorium. It is expected that he will remain in the city for two weeks.

### Local Pensions.

Pensions have issued to the following esidents of the District of Columbia: Chas. M. Dunn, \$8; Otto Broderson, increase, \$14 to \$17; Robert Burgi, increase, \$24 to \$30, and John Markham (war with Spain), \$8. For Bridge Construction.

### At the meeting of the board of director

of the Washington Traction and Electric Company yesterday it was decided to an the building of bridges along the line of the Great Falls street railway. It is said seven bridges will be built in all, replacing the wooden structures which have carried the single tracks of this road. The work of substituting double tracks for the single along the entire line of the road is nearly Large Transaction in Real Estate.

A deed was placed on record this after-neon, by which C. Wilhelmina Dobbins of Philadelphia, Pa., conveyed to Joseph Paul and John Joseph Albright, lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in square 5; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in square 6; all of squares, 7, 14, 15, 16, 18 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, in Dobbins' addition to the city of Washington. The property is in the vicinity of 1st street south of the Soldiers' Home grounds. The consideration, Judging from the revenue stamps attached to the deed, was \$142,500.

### Government Bonds

2 per cents, registered, 1308-1328, 3 per cents, registered, 1308-1328, 3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1328, 4 per cents, cupon, 1907, 4 per cents, cupon, 1907, 4 per cents, centsrered, 1925, 5 per cents, registered, 1925, 5 per cents, registered, 1904, 5 per cents, registered, 1904, 5 per cents, registered, 1904 162 1694 1694 113 114 1334 1334 112

Reavy Liquidation in the Industrial Stock List.

# SUGAR THE POINT OF ATTACK

Railway Shares Hold Their Own for the Present.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, December 9.-Opening prices this morning reflected a further pressure of stock from the room and some sharp concessions were recorded toward the end of the first hour's business. Fears of a had bank statement and the stringency in the money markets were the arguments for the decline. Banks are positive in their demands for gfit-edged collaterals at this time. This fact is so generally recognized that borrowers on industrial issues, construe every raid to mean an additional hardship and liquidate rather than resist

The selling today was not wholly confined to the newer properties. American Sugar, for example, falled to sustain its reputation for having become a known quantity. On the rally following the publication of the bank statement, the stock was supplied in such volume as to reduce the price over per cent in thirty minutes.

The Tobacco shares were being sent to market on a large scale also, and the crea-

market on a large scale also, and the creations of the last year were not especially disgraced by following suit.

An interview with the most prominent seller of these shares gave the Addyston Pine decision as the reason for all this skeptieism. The decision was generally construed to be a between-the-lines indorsement of the Sugar Company's character, yet the operator in question sold the latter stock very freely.

There is no support from the inside in-

fet the operator in question the inside in-stock very freely.

There is no support from the inside in-lerests. The public is, in a sense, indiffer-ent to the market, and the professional room element is in undisputed control of During the balance of the year little hope

During the balance of the year little hope of a change seems Justifiable. The attack centers in the industrial department, and the railway list holds wonderfully well, but the latter is not likely to cut away from its active neighbor just yet.

Some buying of the better class of railway stocks was reported today, but the buying was mostly of a kind intended for quick returns. The situation is one of indecision on the part of the believer in the future of prices and of decided aggressiveness on the part of his pessimistic neighbor. The contest is between politics and legislative strife on one hand and prosperity and unusual opportunity on the other. legislative strife on one hand and prosperity and unusual opportunity on the other. The latter conditions are unfortunately endangered by the former, and ready money may be as desirable an asset in 1889 as it proved itself to be nearly four years ago. There are many important changes to be recorded before the security markets attract unlimited confidence. The idea that trusts are the real source of trouble is far from correct, and the knowledge of this fact may come very expensively to indiscriminate sellers.

The bank statement was a surprise to

The bank statement was a surprise to the street inasmuch as the loss of \$2,675,300 in cash is about half of what was predicted. The loans decreased only \$205,500, a very insignificant change in view of the general selling of securities. selling of securities. The deposits decreased \$2.992,500 and the surplus is less by \$1,677,175. The net result leaves the total surplus holdings \$6,859,525.

The Statement follows: Reserve, rease, \$1,677,675; loans, decrease, \$1 000; specie, decrease, \$1,345,400; legals, decrease, \$1,329,900; deposits, decrease, \$3,902,500; circulation, decrease, \$69,600.

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

109	109	103	104	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106 nertean Cotton Off.....	Federal Steel. pfd.	56½	57½
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Washington Stock Exchange. Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Metropolitan Rallroad cert. B., \$1,000 at 112½. National Safe Deposit and Trust. 5 at 132½. Washington Loan rid Trust. 10 at 164, 10 at 164, 10 at 184. Columbia Fire Insurance, 100 at 13½. Columbia Trie Insurance, 100 at 13½. Columbia Trie Insurance, 100 at 52. Columbia Trie Insurance, 100 at 5. Capital Traction, 20 at 92½, 30 at 92½. Washington Joan, 25 at 56½. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 25 at 64, 5 at 64½. Mergenthaler Libotype, 10 at 207½, 10 at 207%, Mercian Graphophone perferred, 75 at 13, 7 at 13.

District of Columbia Bonds.—3.68s, 1924, hnding, 118 bid, 120 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Rallroad 5s, 124 bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan Rallroad cert. indebt., B, 116 asked. Metropolitan Rallroad cert. indebt., B, 116 asked. Metropolitan Rallroad cert. indebt., B, 116 asked. Washington Gas Co. series A, 68, 114 bid. Washington Gas Co. series A, 68, 114 bid. debt., Å. 116 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B. 116 asked. Columbia Railroad 68, 127 bid. 133 asked. Columbia Railroad 68, 127 bid. 134, asked. Columbia Railroad 68, 127 bid. 134, asked. Washington Gas Co. series A. 68, 114 bid. Washington Gas Co. series R. 68, 114 bid. Washington Market U. S. Electric Light cert. Indebt., 68, 115 bid. Series peaks and Potomer Telephone 5a, 103 bid. Chesapeaks and Potomer Telephone 5a, 108 bid. Chesapeaks and Potomer Telephone 5a, 108 bid. Washington Market Co. Ing. 68, 113 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5a, 109 bid. 112 asked. American Graphophone deb. 5a, 109 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 350 bid. 400 asked. Metropolitan, 535 bid. 575 asked. Central, 170 bid. Farmers and Mechanics. 210 bid. Scoond, 135 bid. Citizens, 160 bid. 190 asked. Commiss. 160 bid. 121 asked. Traders', 125 bid. 128 asked. Lincoin, 120 bid.
Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 163 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 65 bid. To asked.
Insurasce Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. 40 asked. Franklin, 42 bid. 50 asked. Metropolitan, 50 bid.

bid, 75 asked.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid, 40 asked.
Franklin, 42 bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 80 bid, 90 asked. Cororan, 60 bid. Potomac, 79% asked.
Arlington, 150 bid, 156 asked. Gertun-American, 210 bid. National Union. 10 bid, 13 asked. Columbia, 13% bid. 18% asked. Riggs, 8% bid. People's, 6% bid, 6% asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. bin, 1073 bid, 6% asked. Commercially lets, 6% bid, 6% asked. Columbia Title, 24% bid, 5 asked. District Title, 3 bid, 3% asked. Asked. District Title, 3 bid, 3% asked. Railroad Stocks. Capital Traction, 26% bid, 92% Ballroad Stocks. Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, \*92% bid, 92% ask d. City and Saburban, 40 asked.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 56% bid, 56% asked.
Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeuke and Potomac, 62 bid, 64 asked. Pennsylvania, 46 bid.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 207% bid, 207% asked. Lanston Monotype, 15% bid. 18 asked. American Graphophone, \*12% bid, 18 asked. American Graphophone preferred, 13 bid, 13% asked. Pneumatic Gan Carriage, 22 bid, 25 asked. Washington Market, 14 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 125 bid. Lincoln Hall, 63% bid, 70 asked.

Baltimore Markets

REPORT OF THE CONDITION Of the Of the CITIZENS' NATIONAL HANK OF WASHINGTON, IN TON CITY, At Washington, in the District of Columbia, at the close of business December 2, 1889. RESOURCES. Lonns and discounts.
Overdrafts, secured and unsecur
U. S. bonds to secure circulation
U. S. bonds on hand.
Premiums on U. S. bonds
Banking bouse, furniture and fix
Due from national banks (not reagents). Due from approved reserve as Checks and other cash items. Exchanges for clearing house. Notes of other national banks.

FINANCIAL

Fractional paper cents. Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie. \$45,000 00 Specie. 64,050 00 109,668 00 Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5% of circulation).... 2,250 00 \$1,639,654 62 aprias for a surplus for a sur Due to state banks and
banks. \$17.389 62
banks. \$17.389 62 11,646 03 

E. S. JOHNSON.
JAS. W. SOMERVILLE,
N. H. SHEA.
WM. A. WIMSATT,
W. A. H. CHURCH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION Of the NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, ashington, in the District of Columbia, At Washington, in the District of Columbia, close of business, December 2, 1800, RESOURCES, Leans and discounts Overdrafts, secured and unsecured. 55 209 50 000 ( 115 000 0 194,750 0 15,000 00 1,206 41

433,768 75 apital stock paid in Total ... Total.

and belief.

CHAS E. WHITE, Cashler.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day
of December, 1899.

ALSERT B. RUFF, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY At Washington, in the District of Columbia, at the close of business December 2, 1899. RESOURCES. \$3,025,396 09 oans and discounts rerdrafts, secured and unsecured. S. bonds on hand. remiums on U. S. bonds..... 968 01 212,500 00 83,290 03 829,800 41 253,885 23 566,321 48 Premiums on U. S. bons.
Stocks, securities, etc.
Stocks, securities, etc.
Banking-bouse, furniture and fixtures.
Other real estate and mortgages owned
Due from national banks (not reserve 780,048 45 from state bruks, bankers and trust companies..... becks and other cash items.... Checks and other case recommends the control of the 181,987 08

Specie..... Legal-tender notes.... LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid Capital stock paid in Surplus fund. Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid. Dividends unpaid. Individual deposits sub-ject to check. \$3,738,962 86 Trust deposits 272,880 24 Certified checks 11,621 68

to repurchase secured loans hereto-Agreements to repurchase secured loans hereto-fore negotiated and sold, amounting to \$1,288,-\$84.30, secured by first mortgage on real estate, said agreements constituting a contingent liability. Washington, District of Columbia, ss.: 1, J. W. WHELPLEY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and bellef.

J. W. WHELPLEY, Cashier.

J. BELL, NRY F. BLOUNT,

Directors. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION Of the HOME SAVINGS BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., At the close of business Saturday, Dec. 2, 1889. RESOURCES.

\$137,794 56 Capital stock (paid in full)
Interest and exchange
Deposits—
Commercial \$865,623 74
Savings 22,101 68

\$187,794 56 We do solemnly swear that the above is a true tatement, to the best of our knowledge and belief, a shown by the books of the bank.

B. F. SAUL, President. FRANCIS MILLER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day
of December, 1889.
(Seal) HOWARD MORAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

m & Co., New York
r & Grain:
Oron. High. Low.
7004, 7004, 7004,
33 854, 824,
244, 244, 244, 824,
447 9. Provisions:
Open. High. Low.
9.75 9.82 9.75
10.02 10.05 9.97
5.35 5.37 5.35
5.35 5.37 5.85
5.36 5.37 5.85
5.36 5.37 5.85

Pork-Jan. May. Lard-Jan. May. Ribs-Jan. May. NEW YORK, D

ALEX. S. CLARKE,
ANTHONY GAEGLER,
HENRY MUERAY,
JOHN SHUGHBUE,
B. C. LEWIS,
C. AUERBAGH,
FERDINAND SCHMIDT,
S. DANA LINCOLN,
JOHN W. SCHAEFER,
JOHN H. RUPPERT,
MICHAEL J. COLLERT,
Directors de7-3t For other Financial Ads. see page 3. 37%; February, 274,237%; steamer mixed, 264,5 364; receipts, 148,925 bushels; exports, none north-ern white and yellow corn, 345,238%; Cars firm; No. 2 white, 314,232%; No. 2 mixed, 229,229. Rys unchanged. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$15.50 bid. Grain freights quiet, unchanged. Sugar strong, un-changed. Butter, cheese and eggs firm, unchanged.

BALTIMORE, December 0.—Flour firm, unchanged; psecipts, 8,384 larrels; exports, 7,818 barrels. Wheat steady; ;pot and month, 71371%; January, 715,871%; January, 715,871%; May, 753,95%; steamer No. 2 red, 672, 673; recepts, 8,507 losshels; exports, none; southern wheat by sample, 683,72; do. on grade, 685,871%; January, 375,8835%; January, 375,8835%; December, new or old, 375,875%; January, 375,8835%;

1.285 40

Total.

SI,689,656 65
District of Columbia, city of Washington, 88:
I THOS. C. PEARSALL, cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemuly swear that the abovestatement is true to the best of my knowledge ambellef. THOMAS C. PEARSALL, Cashier,
Subscribed and sworm to before me this 8th da
of December, 1899.

WILLIAM SELBY, Notary Public,
Correct—Attest:

her real estate and form the from mathematic banks and bankers are from approved reserve agents, the few me from approved reserve agents and the few me from approved reserve agents. The few me from approved from the few me form and cents and cents and cents. Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.

Saff, 633 7
Shacle 36, 135 0

named bank do solemnly swear that the statement is true to the best of my know and belief.

C. A. JAMES, C. W. HOWARD, JAMES L. NORRIS, Director

168,540 39 751 00 Cashier's checks out-4.053,622 75 387,100 O

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899. HOWARD S. REESIDE, Notary Public, D. C. Correct-Attest:

C. J. BELL,
HENRY F. BLOUNT,
M. G. EMERY,
WARD THORON,
JAMES E. FITCH,
W. S. THOMPSON,
CHAS. C. DUNCANSON,
MYRON M. PARKER,
S. S. BURDETT,
CLARRINGE F. NORMENT,
JOHN SHERMAN,
Directors

2,761 18 78,746

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York. OHICAGO, December 2.—Grain: